The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

From the Warrenton Gazette.

A Parody.

The following lines were written by the late distinguished George W. Mordecai, many years since, while he was practising at the North Carolina Bar. They were repeated to us by the Hon. William Eaton, an intimate friend of the author. As we have never seen them in print, we publish them, believing that they will be read with interest by the numerous admirers of Mr. Mordecai:

This Law is all a fleeting show
For man's illusion given,
It causes tears of grief to flow,
And occasions many a poor man's woe,
And sends no man to heaven.

And false the lights by Lawyers thrown
On suits, though fees are given,
And man's base characters are known,
And all their frauds, and falsehoods shown,
Which bar all hopes of heaven.

Poor wanderers of a weary way,
From Court to Court we are driven,
And after looking all the day,
And working hard for paltry pay,
We seldom think of heaven.

Forget Thee.

Forget thee! aye when life shall cease
To thrill this heart of mine;
But not till then can I forget
One tone or look of thine.
Oh, no, it mingles with the sound
Of every thing I hear—
And think ye I can e'er forget
The one I love so dear?

Forget thee! when I raise mine eyes
To yon blue arch above,
I think how I have gazed with thee
On those bright orbs of love;
And as they roll their onward course,
Still changeless clear and free,
I think how I can be like them,
In my true love for thee.

Forget thee! 'tis a bitter word—
And never shall be said—
Forgetfulness is not with life,
But with the silent dead.
And till the icy hand of death
Shall clasp my throbbing brow,
This heart shall still remain as true,
As constant—pure as now.

Forget thee! when I kneel in prayer
Thou still art by my side,
And thy soft tones seem mingled with
Our hymn at even-tide.
And when thy name is blended with
Each pure and hallowed thought,
In fervent orisons to heaven—
Say, can'st thou be forgot?

Forget thee! when o'er my grave
The careless foot shall tread;
When this sad heart has found its rest
With all the quiet dead—
I then may cease to think of thee
As earthly mortals do;
But oh! I'll meet thee love in heaven,
With heart unchanged and true.

Select Miscellany.

MARKED FOR THE KNIFE.

About two years before the startling revelations respecting the dissecting trade in Edinburgh had placed the legal supply of "subjects" upon its present satisfactory footing, there occurred to my elder brother, at that time a delicate boy of about fourteen, a singular adventure, involving such a shock to his nerves as, the doctors believed, very much hastened his death, which occurred in less than a year after it.

We then resided in a large white house, with a row of poplars in front, close to one of our canals. Within a stone's throw of our hall door was a lock and a lock-house, and then followed, in the London direction, one of the longest and most solitary levels to be met with in the United Kingdom.

The canal, at a point about seventy yards from the lock, makes a slight deflection. The consequence is, that neither the lock nor our house are visible from the long, straight level that follows, and which is closely fenced between tall hedges and old trees.

My brother had been ordered walking exercise, and my father generally appointed the path beside the level I have described for his walk. The traffic, never very active, was, at that time, in a state little better than extinct. Not more than two or three boats passed in a day, and chiefly owing to its perfect quietude it had been chosen for the walk of our solitary invalid.

It was now summer, and the hour of his daily walk was from five to seven; the earlier hours of the afternoon being pronounced too hot for exercise.

On the evening in question, he set out alone. His usual walk was to a point two miles up the level, where there was a stone block, on which he used to sit and rest a little before setting out for home.

While he was taking his ease on this stone bench and listlessly looking up and down the long and deserted reach of water, there emerged, a few hundred yards to his left, from a sequestered path, a singular figure, which approached slowly and passed him by, with only the narrow towpath between them. It was moving in the direction of our home, and was that of an emaciated man, with a complexion dark as very old boxwood, limping, as it seemed, painfully, very much stooped, and with a big angular hump upon his back. His hair was long and sooty black, he had prominent dark eyes, under thick black brows, and his face and chin were stubbled with a week's growth of beard. He was leaning heavily on a long stick, and walked with a kind of hitch, which resembled a spasm, and gave one the idea that each step was accompanied by a separate sting of pain.

The face of this man expressed extreme weakness and suffering, and might almost be that of a man dragging himself away, with a mortal wound, to some spot where he might lie down and die in quiet.

He had a long and heavy bottle-green coat, which had grown to be, indeed, a coat of many colors, for over the threadbare and greasy ground it was overlaid, with fantastic and extraordinary industry, with a tesselation of patches, of every imaginable color, in which yellow, and red, and blue, and black were discernible, under a varnish of grease, and toned with a variety of dirt; and even these patches were patched again, and had broken here and there into rents and fissures, and bunches of shreds and tatters. Round his body was buckled a broad discolored leathern strap, and he wore a wide-leafed felt hat, with rather conical crown, brown and grimed by ill-treatment.

This figure, with long gaiters of rabbit skin, and shapeless "brogues," limped past my brother without taking the slightest notice of him, and uttering now and then a short groan, as if of suppressed pain, he excited the wonder, and in some degree, the compassion of the boy.

He watched the progress of this man, who was moving with great difficulty, and with many halts, in the direction of our home. It was not until he had got on nearly a quarter of a mile, that my brother got up, now quite rested, to follow in the same direction.

As this strange, crooked man with the stick got on, he appeared to grow more and more exhausted, and at length he tottered into a little recess at the edge of the path, and fell helplessly on his side among the bushes.

The boy quickened his pace, and as he approached the spot, he passed the head of a narrow lane, in which he saw a donkey and cart standing. The cart had in it, upon some straw, a piece of old carpet, from under which emerged some folds of coarse canvass, like a part of an old sack, but he could not see any one in charge of this conveyance, though, being anxious to obtain help, he called repeatedly.

Despairing of succor, he went on, and reached the point where he had seen the man fall. Here he found him. He had crept a little farther in among the bushes. He was supporting himself feebly on the ground upon his elbow, his eyes turned up, as if he were on the point of swooning, and he moaned faintly.

The boy's courage almost failed him; but the sick man perceived him, turned his eyes upon him imploringly, and extending his hand toward him, so evidently signalled for aid, that my brother could not help drawing near.

The fainting man then told him, in a whisper, that if he would take his hand and draw him gently toward him, he would perhaps be able to turn himself a little, to his great relief.

My brother gave him his hand accordingly, and the fainting man, instead of taking it, seized his arm above the elbow, with a gigantic hand, in a grip like a vice, and jerking him under, sprang over him, thrusting his other arm around and beneath him, so as to pinion him fast. He had carried in his hand the end of the belt which he had removed from around his own body, while waiting for his prey, and with a dexterity acquired, no doubt by long practice, in a moment, with the now disengaged hand, he drew it and buckled it round the boy's arms and body at a single jerk, with a pressure so powerful that he could scarcely breathe, much less disengage his arms.

In another moment, with his knee on the boy's breast, and one broad hand placed right across his mouth so as to stifle his screams effectually, he hitched round what had seemed to be his hump, but what proved to be, in fact, a bundle, from which, with the other hand, he took out, with the quickness and neatness of a skilled manipulator, two things: one a sort of cushion about eight inches square, covered with chamois-leather—I have that terrible relic, no doubt intended to aid in the process of suffocation, still in my possession—the other was the renowned pitch-plaster.

My brother had not an idea what he intended, for the disclosures in Edinburgh had not yet enlightened and terrified people of all ages throughout England.

The miscreant kept his face close to his victim's with his powerful eyes fixed on his. His dark, lean features and long beak and the thick hair that hung forward like a sooty plumage round it, and the long, sinewy neck that arched over my poor brother as he lay at his assailant's mercy, gave him, in the fascinating gaze of the boy, the appearance of a monstrous bird of prey.

I dare say this ghoul had an actual power, such as many men are said to possess, of controlling the springs of action, mental and bodily, by some occult power of the eye. To my brother it seemed that it needed a perpetual and terrible struggle of will to prevent a frightful trance from stealing over him.

For a moment the wretch's hand was slightly raised from the boy's mouth. He intended, no doubt, at this instant to introduce the pitch-plaster, which was to stop both mouth and nostrils. But my brother now struggled frantically, uttered two piercing yells, which compelled the murderer to replace his hand before he had accomplished his purpose. He was evidently now transported with fury. Up to this he had been operating as methodically as a spider. He looked so fiendish that my brother fancied he would cut his throat, or otherwise dispatch him at the moment.

His plans, however, were different. He had no idea of losing sight of his interests, much less of his safety. No principle of his nefarious trade was better established than the absolute necessity of leaving no trace of actual violence upon the persons of his victims. Even the knee with which he held his prey was padded so carefully that this young boy's breast did not exhibit the slightest contusion, although for so long under a pressure which held him at the verge of suffocation.

Rapidly, and with more success, the villain again essayed his final slight. One dreadful yell escaped, and the deadly pitch plaster was fixed on mouth and nose, and another sound or respiration became impossible.

The leafy bushes above and about him, the face of the spectre, began to swim before his eyes. He saw the man, still on his knees, raise with a start and pause, with eyes askance, and his dark hand to his ear. In the next instant he disappeared.

In his struggles the boy now rolled from the lair in which he had been attacked into the clear light upon the open path, where he lay perfectly insensible.

When consciousness returned, which was not for some minutes, three men were about him, drenching his head with water, and all endeavoring to extract a word of explanation, but for long after he could not speak a syllable, nor for some time even hear distinctly what they said.

Not a moment was lost, so soon as he was able to describe what had happened, in directing pursuit, wherever any results were the least likely. All my brother could say as to the point towards which the assassin had directed his flight was that, as his sight failed, he thought though very indistinctly, he saw him pass away obliquely in the direction of the lane in which he had observed the donkey cart.

It must have belonged to an accomplice, who was there by arrangement. Everything had been prepared to carry away the body of the poor fellow, which would have been secured in the sack, enveloped in the carpet, and covered with straw, and thus secured in some lonely lock-up yard, until at dead of night, it would have been conveyed to the dissecting room. The boy's hat thrown upon the water would have turned inquiry off the scent, and induced delay.

The strap, still buckled with cruel force about the poor fellows arm's and ribs, the chamois cushion I have mentioned, and the pitch plaster fixed over the lower part of his face, were the only "properties" of the villain left to indicate his visit. The cool old assassin had carried off every other trace of his presence, and he and his comrade, taking the donkey-cart with them had decamped with a celerity, and managed their disguise with an art which, as matters then were, and with a full hour's start, had baffled pursuit.

No doubt, with the police force now at command, the result might have been different. As it was, no clue whatever was discovered; and this was positively marvelous, considering the marked peculiarities of dress and of person that belonged to the culprit. The persons best acquainted with the ways of our criminals at that period were of opinion that the strange details of the dress, the gait, the hair, the complexion, and the distortion of the figure were part of an elaborate piece of masquerading.

There was some controversy as to the object of the projected crime. It was not until the terrific exposure at Edinburg had made the world horribly familiar with the machinery of that peculiar species of murder that all debate upon the matter ceased, and the pitch plaster was accepted as conclusive evidence that the body was intended for sale to the surgeons.

No doubt these poachers on a great scale were thoroughly skilled in all the finesse and strategy of their contraband art. The regularity of my poor brother's solitary walk, its favorable hour, and the easy suggestion of drowning as the cause of his disappearance, had all been noted, and the enterprise was, as I have told you, very nearly accomplished, when an unexpected interruption saved him.

My brother was ailing at the time this dreadful attempt was made upon his life. He survived it little more than ten months, and the able physician who attended him referred his death to the awful shock which his system had received.

THE Chinese have some notions that might be advantageously adopted by Christians. The way they celebrate their holidays is one of them. The first thing they do is to pay off old debts, and square accounts to a fraction. Money matters having been thus adjusted, they next make up old quarrels, and shake hands all round. Having thus got square pecuniarily and socially, they eat, drink and are merry, finally winding up with a sparkling discharge of Chinese fire-crackers. This paying of debts and the making up of quarrels is certainly a good way to begin a celebration of holidays.

From the Telegram.

CAPTIONS

To Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, Passed at the Session of 1870-'71.

[CONTINUED.]

Jan. 25. Resolution instructing the Governor to offer a reward for the arrest of M. S. Littlefield. Authorizes the Governor to offer $5,000 for the arrest and safe delivery to the Sheriff of Buncombe county of Milton S. Littlefield.

Jan. 25. An act to repeal section 7 and 8 of an act in [illegible] to punishments chap. 167, [illegible] 1868-'69. [illegible] sections in relation to assaults with deadly weapons which were punished by imprisonment in the State Prison; enacts, that the punishment shall be fine or imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the court.

Jan. 25. An Act to authorize and empower the Government of the United States to purchase and hold lands in North Carolina for the purpose of erecting Light Houses thereon. [Provides for the purchase by the Government of lands, not more than twenty acres in any one tract, for the purpose; deeds to be registered in the county in which the lands lie, as other deeds; lands so purchased, exempt from taxation; State writs, and other process may be served on such land; the consent given in the Act, is in accordance with the 8th Section of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof; in consideration that the United States shall erect Light Houses, &c.]

Jan. 25. Resolution, in favor of the Shoriff of Stokes County: [allows Wm. H. Gentry till the 15th day of February, 1871, to collect and pay to the County Treasurer, the County Taxes.]

Jan. 25. An Act to authorize I. C. Griffith, Sheriff of Caswell County, to collect arrears of taxes; [allows him until 1st of January, 1872, to collect the taxes of the years 1867-'68-'69; persons not compelled to pay, who will make an affidavit before a magistrate, that he has before paid and lost the receipt.]

Jan. 25. An Act for the general relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors. [Allows any person, who has been a Sheriff or Tax Collector, or their legal representatives, to collect the taxes due for 1867-'68-'69, *provided*, such person has accounted to the Public Treasurer; persons swearing the taxes have been paid, or that they believe they have been paid, and the representative of deceased persons, not compelled to pay.]

Jan 25. An Act to incorporate the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company. [Authorizing the construction of a Road from Wilmington to Jacksonville, or such other points on New River, in the County of Onslow, and to such other places in said County, as the corporation by this Act may determine; counties, towns and townships, to take Stock, if authorized to do so, in accordance with the constitution, and to pay their subscription, may issue bonds; Company may purchase 500 acres of land on New River for a town, &c.]

Jan. 26. Resolution, concerning the Letter Book of W. W. Holden. [Requests Gov. Caldwell to furnish Letter Book of 1869-'70, and all order books, muster rolls, &c.]

Jan. 27. Replication, by the House of Representatives to the answer of Governor Holden.

Jan. 28. An Act to incorporate the Warrenton Railroad Company; [authorizes certain persons to receive subscription to the amount of $15,000 for the purpose of building a road from Warrenton Depot to Warrenton; as soon as $6,000 are subscribed the subscribers are incorporated; the town of Warrenton allowed to subscribe if agreed to by the voters, for $10,000 of the stock, and to issue bonds for the purchase of the same.]

Jan. 28. An Act to repeal an act entitled "an Act to change part of the line that divides Burk (?) and McDowell counties; [the Law of 1868-'69 repealed. *Note:* Burk is spelt "Burk" throughout the act, by what authority the act does not say.]

Jan. 28. An Act to supersede the Special Laws of the Superior Court of Craven and Lenoir Counties. [Preamble states the Special Laws ordered for those counties are unnecessary, inconvenient and oppressive; they are therefore superseded, and the Secretary of State directed to send a copy of this act to the Commissioners in each county.]

Jan. 31. Resolution in favor of B. S. Buchanan, Sheriff of Johnston County. [Relieves him from the fine &c., imposed for his failure to settle the taxes as required by law; is required to settle by the 2d of Feb. 1781.]

Jan. 31. Resolution, in favor of V. V. Richardson, Sheriff of Columbus County. [Relieves him and his sureties from the fine of $1,000, imposed for not settling the public taxes; and gives him till the 1st of August, 1871, to collect arrears of taxes.]

Jan. 31. An Act for the relief of the sureties of I. W. Pearcy, deceased, late Tax Collector of Cherokee county. [Allows the sureties to collect arrears of taxes as the Act of 1868-'69 allow the Tax Collector; power ceases on the 1st of September 1871.]

Jan. 31. Senate Resolution, to pay expenses of A. C. Cowles, in going after Chief Justice Pearson. [Directs the Public Treasurer to pay his and Judge Pearson's expenses.]

Jan. 31. Resolution, instructing the Public Treasurer not to pay certain warrants. [Not to pay any warrants drawn for military purposes.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The farmers in Florida were planting corn week before last.

STATE ITEMS.

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th inst., Mr Pool, of N. C., presented the memorial of Joseph C. Abbott in which he claims to have received a clear majority of all the legal votes cast by the Legislature of that State, at the recent election for U. S. Senator, on the ground that Zebulon B. Vance, being ineligible under the Constitution was not entitled to be voted for, [illegible] not, therefore, been [illegible] therefore, prays [illegible] claim to [illegible]

Three negroes, [illegible], Edward Holly, and John Jones, have been arrested and committed to jail in Beaufort county, for the murder of Levi Boone, another negro, on the 11th ult. The victim was beaten to death. The assassin attempted to escape, but the above three were captured and the officers of the law are in pursuit of two others.

A bear, which has for some months past catered to the amusement of visitors at one of the gardens in Wilmington, committed suicide on Monday week by choking himself to death with a chain. He got it hitched in some manner, and being in a cross humor, would not allow any one to come near enough to release him.

The dwelling of Asa J. Smith in Hyde county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd ult., and a young lady named Popperwill was burned up in the building, not having awakened in time to effect her escape. Mrs. Smith, with her infant, barely escaped in her night clothing. Everything in the house was destroyed.

During the year ending June 1st 1870, there were convicted in North Carolina for all sorts of crime 3,401 persons, of whom 1,707 were white citizens, 1,673 colored, and 21 foreigners. There were in prison on the 1st, of June last, 295 persons, of whom 74 were white, 215 colored, and 6 foreigners.

The cars on the Western North Carolina Railroad are now running as far as Greenlee's place, thirty miles this side of Asheville. It is expected that they will run to Old Fort by the 1st of May, which will bring Asheville within twenty-two miles of railroad facilities.

Thomas Lowery, another one of the outlaws who have been harassing Robeson county for so long a time, has been captured, and was lodged in jail at Lumberton on Saturday morning last. Three of the gang are now in custody, and one, McLauchlin, was shot dead not long since.

A young man named Samuel Clark was instantly killed Sunday week in Halifax county, by the discharge of a pistol he was handling. The Roanoke *News* does not know whether it was an accidental or suicidal affair.

An enterprising young horse-thief named Clarkson Presnell, and hailing from Randolph county, N. C., has been lodged in jail at Marlboro', S. C., and the stolen horse he was riding when captured, has been returned to its owner.

The *Examiner* learns that the gin-house of Mrs. Read, in the upper part of Rowan county, containing a large quantity of cotton, was destroyed by fire. The disaster was occasioned by matches passing through the gin.

Col. George Little has been appointed State Commissioner of emigration. His duties will be to make the way smooth for people to come into the State and settle here, not for them to go out of it and settle elsewhere.

A correspondent of the Roanoke *News* states that Gov. Holden has purchased a place in New Jersy, and it is probable, if convicted, he will remove to that State. Unfortunate New Jersey.

Mr. Willis Barbee, a citizen of Nash county, was shot and killed instantly a few days ago by one of his neighbors, Daniel Barns, who has been considered a lunatic for some years past.

The Board of Commissioners of Robeson county have paid Henry Biggs a reward of $200 for killing the outlaw, McLauchlin, and $200 to the party that captured Henderson Oxendine some days ago.

Shoemaker John, one of the Robeson county robbers, was convicted [illegible] at Robeson Superior Court of robbing the house of Mrs. Carlisle, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.

The Secretary of the Treasury informs Congress that there is still due from North Carolina the sum of $178,144,01 on account of the United States direct tax on land levied by the act of Aug. 5, 1861, &c.

The house of James M. Shaw, in Guilford county, caught fire last Sunday week, while the family were at church, and was totally destroyed with its entire contents.

An eagle was killed a few days ago, at Whitaker's Station, on the Wilmington and Weldon R. R., measuring eight feet from wing to wing.

The store of J. T. Bullard, in Lumberton, was robbed on the night of the 27th ult., of good valued at $200, but the thief was detected and is now in jail.

Martin Cantrell, a somewhat notorious citizen of Polk county, was killed last Sunday week by John Byas, in self-defence as was alleged.

Mrs Woodley, of Granville, recently gave birth to three healthy male infants. They will all make good Conservatives, if they live.

An Agricultural Association has been organized at Salisbury, on the joint stock plan. Dr Thomas W. Keen was elected President.

GENERAL NEWS.

A hurricane passed over Baker county, Georgia, week before last, which was the second one during the month. The first one was from south-west to north-east, and about 500 yards in width. [illegible] of Mr. B. H. Hill's [illegible] buildings, [illegible] valuable mules and [illegible] as many more. The direction of the last one was the same, but its width was only about 200 yards. It literally prostrated everything in its path. Hon. Reuben Jones had twenty-five houses, including sheds, blown down. No lives were lost, as the negroes had fled from their houses in terror.

Dr. Alex. E. Hosack, formerly the family physician of Aaron Burr, died at Newport, R. I., on the 2nd inst., aged 66 years. It is said of him that upon one occasion he asked Burr if he did not experience contrition at times for having killed Gen. Hamilton, and Burr, with stern emphasis, replied: "No, sir; I could not regret it. Twice he crossed my path. He brought it on himself."

The rads in the New Jersey Legislature passed a bill the other day to amend the charter of the city of Patterson, and to gerrymander the wards so that they would all be under radical control. Now it turns out that the Solons accidentally omitted from the bill five or six wards in the very centre of the city, comprising over one third of the population.

The South Carolina House of Representatives have passed a bill for funding the whole existing debt of the State in a new sterling loan, to be negotiated in London, England. The bill expressly provides that until all the present debt is paid, the State shall contract no new debt or liability unless the same shall be agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the people of the State.

The lower House of the Virginia Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the killing of partridges or wild turkeys between the 1st of February and the 15th of October in each year. It also forbids the catching of partridges or turkeys with nets, traps or pens at any season of the year. For violating this law severe penalties are attached to it.

From a statement prepared by the Revenue Bureau, it is shown that there were in operation in the United States, on the 1st inst., 291 distilleries, with a daily capacity of 213,884 gallons. This is a decrease of 100 distilleries and of 70,332 gallons in capacity from what it was just one year ago.

On the 1st inst., the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 33 yeas to 22 nays adopted an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, extending the right to prosecute before the Court of Claims to all loyal citizens who remained loyal during the late war, and who in no way gave aid and comfort to the South.

On the 1st inst. resolutions impeaching David Butler, Governor of Nebraska, passed the House of Representatives of that State by a vote of 31 to 6, and a committee of five was appointed to formalize and prefer charges against him. He has been robbing the School Fund.

Bishop James O. Andrew, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at Mobile, on the 2nd inst., aged about 76 years. He had been in the ministry more than half a century, and was ordained bishop at Philadelphia, in May, 1832.

A Nebraska farmer has planted one hundred acres of walnuts, which he estimates will produce in twenty years, sixty-five thousand trees, worth three dollars each. At that rate, the investment will show a return of $195,000.

Arkansas adds another word to our political nomenclature. All those members of the Legislature of that State who were elected as Republicans, but who are now acting and voting with the Democrats, are called "Brindletails."

From the existence of the unlimited quantities of iron and coal in Wyoming Territory, it is predicted that this region is destined to be one of the great centres [illegible] years.

By the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, France will lose a district with a population of 1,638,546. This will give the German empire a population of 40,148,209, leaving France only 36,428,548.

The Virginia Legislature has been investigating the bribery charges pretty closely, and have trapped another colored member, W. H. Andrews, of Surry, who did not take $500 as a bribe, but "only as a gift."

The State Fair buildings at New Orleans were burned down on the 6th inst. Loss about $80,000. Power's splendid statue of Washington, belonging to the State, was destroyed in the conflagration.

There is something the matter with the planet Saturn. The German astronomer Struve thinks that its inner ring has fallen in upon its body.

It is said that large numbers of carpet-baggers are preparing to leave New England for San Domingo, as soon as the annexation job is brought to a successful issue.

It is reported that gold has been discovered on the farm of Mr. James B. Hurt, near Wytheville, Va., and there is no little excitement in that neighborhood in consequence thereof.

Two thousand tons of marble were raised at a single blast in Dorset, Vermont, the other day, with seventeen kegs of powder.

Mass Meeting in Stokes.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Stokes county assembled at Danbury, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of giving an expression of their sentiments on the subject of a Convention, &c.

Capt. S. B. Taylor was called to the Chair, and T. M. Baker, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, and then appointed G. E. Moore, Joel F. Hill, S. M. Hughes, T. J. Valentine and Thos. Martin, a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after a brief absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read by G. E. Moore, Esq., Chairman of the committee, and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The *love* of money is represented in the Holy Scriptures *as the root of all evil*, we can have no difficulty whatever in accounting for an inordinate *thirst for office*, or for a disposition *to hold on to office* when manifested under a pretence of constitutional scruples, on the part of his Excellency, and in despite of the *imprescriptable rights of the people*, and in the face of the plainest provisions of the Constitution itself;

And whereas, The Chief Justice and three of his associates have made haste to disclose *their* readiness to sustain such pretensions by thrusting before the people an *extra* judicial opinion, in which they have assumed the right to *prejudge* an unauthorized issue, *not only out of Court*, BUT IN THEIR OWN FAVOR, *and against the people*, and in a manner evidently regardless of all consequences, except such as are *personal* to themselves and exclusively *partisan* in their character and results.

And whereas, This step on their part is not only exceedingly discreditable, but at the same time clearly *indicative* of a preconcerted revolutionary purpose, *between themselves and the Executive, to control the legislative department*—or, in other words, to set aside the sovereign authority of the people, in order to prolong personal and party aggrandizement—

We, the people of Stokes county, in mass meeting assembled, would therefore solemnly declare our *disapprobation* of the conduct of the high officials above referred to, and would also *denounce them*, at the same time, as *conspirators* against the Constitution (which *they* inaugurated, and which *they* are all sworn to support,) and the liberties of the people.

And in justification of ourselves in the premises, we would present the 2nd section of the 1st article in our declaration of rights (which we hold as the *foundation* of the Constitution itself) as follows:

"All political power is vested in and derived from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

Also, the last clause in the 37th section of the same article, as follows:

"And all powers not herein delegated remain with the people."

We would also adduce the 3d section of the 1st article, as follows:

"The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government thereof, and of *altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of Government* WHENEVER IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS, but every such right should be exercised *in pursuance of law*, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States."

And we would assert, that the clause of the Constitution which provides that "no convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House," was *not intended* to circumscribe or control the sovereign authority which had *created* the General Assembly, but to *limit* the powers of that body, *as the creatures of the people*.

Resolved, 1. That we hold these several plain provisions of the existing Constitution *as paramount* to all tergiversation and trickery on the part of all of our State officials who may have combined in order to thwart or defeat *"the will of the people,"* by a denial of *their* authority "to call a convention under any circumstances," and who would thereby substitute, by such high handed assumptions, and without any authority of law whatever, *their arbitrary "will" in its stead*.

2. That we also assert most confidently, that the bill recently enacted, *in due form, and in good faith*, by the General Assembly, (*which is the sole law making authority*, known in our State government) is therefore assuredly, *"in pursuance of law,"* with its simple proposition, to submit the question *of calling a Convention* to the people, for *their* consideration and decision on the 13th of April next.

3. That we consider the proposition to call a Convention, most creditable to the General Assembly—evincing as it does, *their readiness to ascertain "according to law," the will of the people on this important question*, and to afford them an opportunity to call a Convention, provided *they* should deem it "necessary to *their* safety and happiness," in the time to come.

4. That we cannot respect either *extra* constitutional scruples, or *extra* judicial opinions, which are clearly in contravention of our fundamental law, and which among other things, are evidently designed to subject the honest tax-payers of the State to the payment, within the present year of our Lord, of an amount of taxation, which is without a parallel in civilized communities, and which if not arrested, must crush the people hopelessly to the earth, and that too for the benefit of a combination of office holders and bond holders, whose particular interests may be thus made to override the rights of the property holders and tax-payers, and all other persons, under the *exclusive privileges* which are so well secured to them in the Constitution as it now stands.

5. That we cannot possibly close our eyes to the fact that an insidious and *interminable mortgage* is fully set up in the 6th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution, against the property of the people and in favor of the bond-holders, which even requires, that *"the public debt shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned."* Neither can we overlook the monstrous injustice and oppression, which this requirement of the Constitution, must inflict upon the people, under the rigid and relentless terms, as set forth in the 4th Section of the 5th Article, unless the Governor and the Chief Justice are overruled by the people.

6. That in the present impoverished condition of the people, that they are wholly unable to pay, *even the accruing interest* on the public debt, which in itself will run up *a debt* of near two millions of dollars every year—the payment of which sum, will necessarily lead to the ruthless sacrifice of the entire property, real and personal, now owned and held *by ninety-nine tax-payers*, out of every one hundred, and still the General Assembly will be compelled to enforce its collection *"by appropriate legislation and adequate taxation,"* under their oaths to *obey* the Constitution unless promptly relieved by a Convention.

7. Therefore, *that we repudiate the doctrine*, that "the public debt shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned," because wholly inconsistent with even-handed justice, and further, because we believe it susceptible of demonstration, that a very large proportion of the amount of *the old debt*, is wholly without the *sanctity* thus claimed for it, and that at least nine-tenths of *the new debt*, is the result of fraudulent combinations, against the people and the honor and the good faith of the State.

8. That we demand A CHEAP GOVERNMENT with all such powers as may be necessary to enable the people to protect themselves effectually, against oppressive and fraudulent taxation forever hereafter, and to this end, we also demand of the General Assembly as an indefeasible right, an opportunity *to call a Convention*, to alter the Constitution, *"in pursuance of law,"* since the exercise of *that right* is now more than ever clearly and absolutely *"necessary to our safety and happiness."*

9. Finally, that our Senator, Sterling Adams, Esq., and our Representative, J. G. H. Mitchell, Esq., are entitled to our warmest thanks for the manly and upright course they have pursued in the Legislature, and especially for their efforts in endeavoring to allow the *people* a chance to change their constitution, so that North Carolina might be made again, a free, happy and prosperous State, and her waste places repaired and made to "flourish and bloom as the rose." That we recognize in them, all the traits of true, honest and faithful representatives, and hope they and all other *true* men in the Legislature, will persevere in their efforts to have a Convention, in order that we may get rid of our present burdensome constitution (which was made by Carpet-baggers and in the interest of New York Brokers,) and also, at the same time, get rid of his "Accidency" and other corrupt officials, without the expense of long and expensive impeachment trials.

During the absence of the committee, ably and effective speeches were made by Col. A. J. Stedman and Senator Adams.

Upon motion of Joel F. Hill, Esq., it was ordered that a copy of these proceedings be furnished the Raleigh *Sentinel*, with a request to publish, and that the Winston *Sentinel* and Salem *Press* be requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

S. B. TAYLOR, Ch'm.

T.M. BAKER, Sec'y.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The citizens of Guilford held a public meeting in Greensboro on the 7th inst., and adopted strong resolutions in favor of a Convention to change the Constitution of the State, as the only means of relief from our great and increasing burthens; also, in favor of abolishing the present Code of Civil Procedure, and the restoration of our old, simple, cheap and familiar laws of pleading, procedure and practice.

Hon. James M. Leach will accept our thanks for favors.

The Supreme Court has decided that the North Western North Carolina Railroad is entitled to the $300,000 State bonds appropriated for its construction by the Convention which granted its charter.

We call attention to the communication from "Villico" in another column. It is from the pen of an able lawyer, who knows whereof he writes; and we have omitted much matter prepared for this issue, especially that we might present to our readers his views upon the chief topic of the day.

The New York *World*, of a few days since, stated that Ex-Congressman W. C. Sherwood, of North Carolina, was stopping at one of the big hotels in that city. No such man ever represented any constituency in this State.

The examination of witnesses in the Impeachment trial came to an end on Tuesday last. Ex-Gov. Graham opened the argument in behalf of the Managers on Wednesday morning. Hons. W. H. N. Smith and Nathaniel Boyden were to follow for the Respondent, and the case will be closed by Ex-Gov. Bragg for the managers. The Raleigh *Sentinel* thinks that the vote will be taken to-morrow, Saturday.

Hon. O. H. Dockery, Hon. Nat. Boyden, and other prominent Republicans, are strongly in favor of a Convention, and are exerting themselves to influence their party friends in the House to vote for a bill submitting the question to the people.

Five members of the new Congress are colored men.

Glorious News from New England!

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDEEMED!!

New Hampshire held her election on Tuesday last, 14th inst., for Governor, members of Legislature, and Congressmen, and the result was the signal defeat of the Republican party in that State.

New Hampshire has, for sixteen years, been under the control of the Republicans, but they have reached the end of their rope at last. Weston, the Democratic and Conservative candidate for Governor, and all the Democratic candidates for Congress have been elected—Hubbard in the 1st District, Bell, in the 2nd, and Parker in the 3rd. These will succeed the three Republican members of the late Congress.

It is not yet known how the Legislature stands.

The Convention Bill.

The new Convention Bill passed the Senate on Friday evening last by a strictly party vote of 34 yeas to 12 nays, two Conservative and two Republican Senators being absent. It has been made the special order in the House for Monday next, and the Speaker has notified all members absent that their leaves have been revoked. It is determined to have a full house, if possible, and require every member to show his hand on this important question.

Notwithstanding the favorable predictions of some of the more sanguine advocates of a Convention, it is much to be feared that this bill will fail to pass the House by the required two-thirds majority. It will take 80 votes to pass it. The full strength of the Conservatives and Independents is but 77 votes, and should these all vote for it as they probably will do, three votes will be needed from the Republican side. Mr. Duckworth, the Republican member from Transylvania, who was the only one of his party who voted for the previous bill, is, we are informed, now at home in very bad health, and will probably not be in his seat on Monday.—So it will certainly require to pass it, three Republicans who have hitherto opposed it. If the action of the Republicans in the Senate is indicative of the settled purpose of the party, then the bill will certainly fail.

If the Convention Bill falls through on its second trial, the responsibility will rest solely upon the Republican members, and the people, especially of this western country, will hold them to a rigid account. The popular sentiment in favor of a Convention is daily increasing; the breeze is blowing powerfully in that direction, and those who are inclined to oppose the current should remember the old proverb which says: "He who spits against the wind, spits in his own face."

The Deposition of Senator Sumner.

The President, with the assistance of his obsequious friends in the United States Senate, has just done a thing which will either "make or mar" him. He has dealt a savage blow at one of the brightest lights of the Republican party, and, in consequence, there is a loud lament arising from the homes of Massachusetts, and wild excitement prevails around the council-fires of the faithful.

Senator Charles Sumner, than whom no public man living has done more to build up and give vitality to the Republican party, has dared to question the propriety of the annexation of San Domingo, and in fact has given no uncertain utterance to his views. Finding that the Senator could neither be coaxed nor driven from his antagonism, the President determined to crucify him, and crucify him he did. For years, Mr. Sumner has held the important position of Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. For a long time past, legislation has been effected mainly through the action of Committees, and it is through this Committee, of which Mr. Sumner was head and front, that all matters relating to treaties, &c., with other powers must pass. No treaty, whether it is for annexation or anything else, stands much chance of ratification, unless first reported upon favorably by the Committee on Foreign Relations. President Grant was painfully conscious that his San Domingo "job" would never succeed, so long as Mr. Sumner held a position, in which he could embarrass it, and he resolved to have him removed.

On Friday last—ominous day—the deed was consummated. In caucus on the day before, the Republican Senators agreed by a vote of 26 to 21, to obey the orders of the President. Next day the battle was transferred to the open Senate, and after a long and bitter debate, between the Republicans, (the Democrats and Conservatives saying nothing) Mr. Sumner was formally deposed and disgraced by a vote of 33 yeas to 9 nays. The nays were all Democrats, who did not believe Mr Sumner should be stricken down for opposing such a flagrant job as the San Domingo matter. A number of the Republican Senators, who adhered to Mr. Sumner, took their hats and left, full of wrath, before the roll was called. They are unsparing in their denunciations of the President, and predict that he has ruined the Republican party.

The Republican press throughout the North have split on this matter. The majority discover in the removal of Mr. Sumner nothing but consequences disastrous to the future unity and success of the party, for it must be remembered that Mr. Sumner is not only the favorite Senator of a great Republican State, but, to a greater degree than any of his colleagues, the acknowledged leader in the Senate of a large portion of the Republican party of the country.

The foregoing is merely a recital of facts. Though it is to be regretted that such a strenuous opponent of the San Domingo "job," has been crushed; yet if his immolation results in the disruption of the Republican party, as the immolation of Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 resulted in the disruption of the Democratic party, then we think that last Friday's was a good day's work.

FOR THE PRESS.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.,
March 14th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—The people of Davidson County are for a restricted State Convention, not to *abolish*, but to *alter* and *amend* the Constitution, if called under what is known as a "two-thirds bill." The writer professes to know as well as any other citizen, the sentiment of the people of the county. I believe there are not exceeding a half dozen, (in fact I do not *know* that many) persons who voted the people's ticket last summer who will vote against a Convention, while there are many, who voted against the ticket, are now open and avowed advocates of a Convention. This is the *sentiment now*, and it will gain ground every day until the August election, as the people will become well acquainted with the objects of the Convention; and the *gross* misrepresentations of the office-holders will have been made bare, and thereby cause them to react upon those making them.

The office holders, and those who are blinded by party zeal against their own interest, having no arguments, are busy as bees in making all manner of misrepresentations. To the colored men they say that if a Convention is called they will be denied the right to vote, and be put back into slavery. Strange to say, some of them believe these falsehoods, notwithstanding they were told last summer that the same would take place if the Conservatives were allowed to get in power. They *are* in power, and nothing of the kind has taken place, and it *does* seem that that ought to satisfy the colored people how unreliable these false prophets are.

They also tell the homestead men that their homesteads will be taken from them, when they know that every man who votes for the Convention bill, at the same time, votes for the homestead.

Their third humbug is that if we call a Convention we will be put back under military rule. Most of these office-holders and leaders *know* these tales are false, as stupid as they are, but they manage to instill them into the willing minds of their tools who know no better, but thinking them true, disseminate them freely throughout the country. But, as I said before, it will recoil before those who make them before the August election, and the county will go for a Convention by five hundred majority. Here is the issue:

Office-holders against the tax-payers.

Here are the arguments of the office-holders:

"They will take away your vote and put you back into slavery"; "they will take away your homestead"; "they will put you back under military rule."

Here are the arguments of the tax-payers:

The State debt is $34,000,000; interest per year upwards of $2,000,000; current annual expenses upwards of $500,000. Interest on debt and current expenses for one year *twenty-five hundred thousand dollars!!* In order to pay it, a tax *eight times* as great as last year will have to be levied and collected, as last year only three hundred thousand was levied and collected. There was not enough money raised by taxation for the last two years to pay current expenses, consequently the interest on the public debt for the last two years—two millions each year—is still due. Four millions for the last two years, and two millions this year, and five hundred thousand for "keeping the wheels greased," make a grand total of six millions five hundred thousand dollars. There are one million of souls in North Carolina according to last year's census, so that the tax will be $6 50 for every man, woman and child, black and white, in North Carolina. Governor Holden states in his message the debt at $34,000,000, or $34 for every man, woman and child, black and white, in North Carolina. The Constitution *requires* this tax to be laid. Art. I., Sec. 6th says: "To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and *since* the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned." This, Mr. Editor, is what I call the mortgage on all our property to the bond-holders. Now comes the injunction to carry out that mortgage. Listen:

Art. V., Sec. 4th, says: "The General Assembly *shall* by appropriate legislation, and by *adequate* (which Webster says means "to the full extent") *taxation*, provide for the *prompt* and *regular payment* (the same author says prompt payment means cash down) of the interest on the public debt," and after the year 1880 taxes will have to be laid to pay the principal also. Now comes the oath to carry out that injunction. Listen:

Art. II., Sec. 26th, says: Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, *and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina*."

Now tell me how a man can take that oath and not lay the tax unless the *people call a Convention* and relieve him from it? Did those in power in the last Legislature perjure themselves by not laying it?

The tax-payers do not expect, and will not pay the "new debt" or "ring debt" for which bonds have been issued and stolen by Swepson, Littlefield & Co., we thereby get rid of $16,000,000. Then would it not be wise to expend $30,000 in calling a Convention to get rid of $16,000,000? We must compromise the old debt at what it cost the creditors and interest, which would reduce the old debt to about $6,000,000. There is $12,000,000 we get rid of. Under Governor Worth's administration, (which was the most costly under the old Constitution) the expenditures for *all purposes* amounted to $300,000 annually, (see Comptroller's Report) while under the present Constitution it amounts to $650,000. (See Auditor's Report 1868-'69.) By returning to the old system of expenditures we would save in *one year alone*, $350,000. Then talk about *cost* of a Convention! How absurd! The office-holders and bond holders say, "The Constitution ought to be amended, we admit, but let us amend it by Legislative enactment." I will show you the trick they have in that.

Art. XIII, Sec. 2, provides, that to alter the Constitution by that mode, a bill for that purpose, shall be read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and passed by three-fifths of all the members. Then it must be published six months before a general election for members of the Assembly, which takes place in 1872. A new Legislature meets in December, 1872, at which time the amendments must pass by a two-third vote of all the members of each house. *There is where the office holders and bond holders expect to kill it*, for it is almost impossible to elect a two-third Legislature in both houses for any purpose; then all the trouble would go for nothing. But suppose two-thirds were to pass it, it would require three years to do it. During that time either three levies of taxes would be laid (which would ruin us,) or, if laid to pay only current expenses, the interest would be accruing at the rate of $2,000,000 annually. At the end of three years, we would be $6,000,000 deeper in debt!

Let us look at the swarm of officers. We will take Davidson county as an average. The township officers are: 2 justices, 1 clerk, 3 school committee-men, 1 clerk for the same and 1 constable, which makes 8 officers in each township. There are 16 townships, which multiplied by 8 equals 128 township officers. Of county officers, 1 Clerk, 1 Sheriff, 1 Coroner, 1 Surveyor, 1 Register, 1 School Examiner, 1 Treasurer, 3 members Legislature and 5 Commissioners, equal 15 county officers; 15 added to 128 equal 143 officers in Davidson county. There are 90 counties in the State. 90 multiplied by 143 equals 12,870 officers in the State. All of whom are paid by the people—and some of them fleece the people.

The average cost of each township is $100, multiplied by 16, equals $1,600; then the Commissioners and their Clerks last year cost $623.05, which added to the township cost amounts to $2,223.05, the amount the government of Davidson costs. Multiply $2,223 by 90 and you have $200,070—the amount the township and county government costs the people of down trodden North Carolina—People, wake up! Look to your interest and listen not to the misrepresentations of the carpet-baggers, office-holders and bond-holders!! The business the old County Courts used to doin reference to administrators, guardians, &c., &c., is now transferred to the Court of Probate. The cases requiring jury, and the expense of litigation are transferred to the Superior Court; so that the Commissioners only perform such duties as were performed on Monday of each term of the County Court which was called "County business day." We had four such Courts or four Mondays of "County business days." We had three justices, who held said Courts, at $2 per day which equaled $6 per day, and four days equal $24. So, under the old system the government of the county cost $24, while, under the present Constitution it costs $2,223.05, township and county—a difference of $2,199.05—which could be saved annually by calling a Convention. What sane man will oppose it, unless he is an office holder? (if there are any sane office-holders.) I would like to show you the working of the Probate Court and the Code of Civil Procedure (from which good Lord deliver us,) but I must close.

Yours truly,
VILLICO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—The bill to authorize the exchange of bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes, for new bonds, came up as the special order. This bill provides that holders of bonds issued during the war to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R., the Western North Carolina R. R, and the Western R. R., may have new bonds issued to them of like date and character. After considerable debate the bill was defeated on its second reading by a vote of 11 yeas to 29 nays.

THURSDAY, March 9.

SENATE.—A number of Committees reported, and several bills of no general interest, disposed of.

Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill authorizing Guilford county to issue bonds.

HOUSE.—The Committee to whom was referred Acting Gov. Caldwell's late message in regard to the Convention question, reported favorably upon the resolutions censuring that document. The Republican members of the Committee submitted a minority report.

The bill to establish and enforce an agricultural lien law, was, after a very lengthy debate, laid on the table.

The bill to annex a portion of Caldwell county to Watauga, passed its third reading.

The House will hold night sessions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in order to get through with the press of business.

FRIDAY, March 10.

SENATE.—The bill providing for the support of the Insane Asylum, and appropriating $40,000 for its expenses this year, passed by a vote of 35 yeas to 7 nays.

The bill concerning widow's year support, passed third reading, with only one vote in the negative.

The bill allowing executors and administrators to plead anew in certain cases, passed its several readings.

HOUSE.—The bill to re-enact the old law in regard to attorneys, and repeal the $20 moral character law, passed its several readings.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as Commissioners to examine into alleged frauds and corruptions in railroad matters:

Hon. Geo. Howard, of Edgecombe, M. S. Robbins, of Randolph and Gen. J. G. Martin, of Buncombe.

The bill authorizing Justices of the Peace to take bail in certain cases, passed its several readings.

The bill requiring Sheriffs and Coroners to give notice to parties in whose favor they may have process for collection of money, passed third reading.

The bill to authorize tax-collectors to collect taxes when due and unpaid, passed its several readings.

The bill to enlarge the powers of County Commissioners, in regard to changing township lines, passed its several readings.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—The bill to submit to a vote of the people, two-thirds of each House concurring, the question of Convention or No Convention, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of 34 yeas to 12 nays—a strictly party vote.

SATURDAY, March 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a bill to change the time for election of members of congress from the first Thursday in August, to Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This bill is intended to defeat the intent of the bayonet-election law of Congress, so far as our State elections are concerned. It was placed on calendar.

Much other business transacted of an unimportant character.

HOUSE.—Mr. Marlin of Cartaret, offered a resolution calling upon Hon. Z. B. Vance to resign his claim to a seat in the U. S. Senate. Placed on calendar.

On motion of Mr. Marler, the bill in favor of Geo. Nicks, late Sheriff of Yadkin, was taken up and passed second reading.

Quite a number of bills were tabled, and others were laid over for future action.

MONDAY, March 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Brogden, rad., from Wayne, presented a long protest to the passage of the bill which passed the Senate on Friday night last, for the call of a Convention.

This protest led to a long discussion, and finally the Senate refused to receive it, and allow it to enter upon the journal, because it contained language insulting to the Senate. The vote returning it was 30 yeas to 10 nays.

HOUSE.—Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, offered a resolution in regard to private bills and resolutions, which was placed on calendar

Mr. Shull offered a bill to lay out a public road through the counties of Wilkes and Watauga.

The bill to lay out and construct a road through the county of Ashe, was, on motion of Mr. Wilcox, taken up and passed its several readings.

The resolution revoking all leaves of absence, and requesting the speaker to recall all absentees was adopted by a vote of 52 yeas to 14 nays. The Speaker subsequently issued the following official notice.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Raleigh, N. C., March 13th, 1871.

To all whom it may concern.

It was, to-day, ordered by the House of Representatives, that all leaves of absence heretofore granted, be revoked, and that the Speaker direct all absent members to return on or before the 20th inst.

This is therefore to give notice that every member of the House will be required to answer to his name at 10 1-2 o'clock on Monday, the 20th inst. The Convention bill is made the "special order" for that day.

THOS. J. JARVIS,
Speaker of House of Representatives

The bill making the offer of a bribe, whether accepted or not, a felony, passed its several readings.

A bill to repeal the law requiring executors and administrators to file their vouchers in the Superior Court Clerk's office, was taken up, and passed its several readings.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—The bill to suppress all secret political societies, passed its second and third readings, by a vote of 42 yeas to 1 nay.

The bill to punish arson and burglary with death was taken up and passed its final reading by a vote of 27 yeas to 6 nays.

TUESDAY, March 14.

SENATE.—The bill directing the commissioners of the penitentiary to receive convicts sentenced for *two* years, or over, passed final reading: yeas 28, nays 2.

The bill appropriating $200 to Henry Biggs, for slaying Zach McLauchlin, one of the Robeson county outlaws and assassins, passed its several readings, with only one vote against it.

HOUSE.—Mr. Jordan, of Person, introduced a resolution to raise a committee to examine into the charges of fraud and corruption against S. W. Watts, Judge of the 6th District. It was adopted by a vote of 75 yeas to 10 nays, the nays all being Republicans, three of them white and seven colored.

The bill to compel Sheriffs to settle for the public taxes within twenty days, passed its third reading.

SENATE—*Evening Session.*—Bill to incorporate the town of Thomasville, in Forsyth, passed third reading.

Some twenty bills were considered, and most of them passed, but they do not effect this section.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

SENATE.—Bill in relation to the corporate limits of the town of Thomasville, in Davidson, was amended so as to prohibit the sale of liquor in quantities less than three gallons within said limits, and then passed.

HOUSE.—Proceedings unimportant.

It has been determined by the present Congress, in the case of Waddell from this State, that the holding of the office of Clerk and Master in Equity, before the war, does not bring a person within the purview of the 14th amendment. Such persons are not banned, if nothing else bans them, the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Among the congratulations extended to Judge Paine, of Cleveland, for refusing, in his charge to a jury in a murder trial, to recognize the plea of momentary insanity, was a letter from General Garfield, saying:

"The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much further, all that a man would need to secure himself for murder, would be to tear his hair and rave a little, and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinion in pamphlet form, and send it broadcast to all the judges of the land."

LOCAL ITEMS.

Convention or No Convention.

On Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1871, the people of Davidson county, will assemble in general Mass Meeting in the Court-House, to consider the question of calling a State Convention to amend the Constitution. This being no party question, men of all shades of political opinions are invited to attend, so that a general expression of opinion may begiven.

Speeches will be made by men of all parties.

ALFRED HARGRAVE, DAVID LOFTIN,
GEORGE RILEY, M. H. PINNIX,
C. F. LOWE, WM. A. BERRIER,
N. B. ORRELL, PETER M. TICE,
S. S. JONES, and many others.

March 6th, 1871.

THE VERNAL EQUINOX.—On Tuesday next is the vernal equinox, when the sun crosses the equator and the days and nights are of equal length. There is generally some atmospheric perturbation about this period, and what is called the equinoctial storm may be looked for at any time between the 11th and 31st of March. Sometimes it misses, but when it does occur it can readily be distinguished from other bad spells of weather by its increased severity.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TAXES.—We are informed that in several of our townships, the township trustees have levied and collected taxes for the support of the public schools, and that a portion, at least, of the money thus collected is in certain hands. If this information is correct, then we have to say that the levying and collection of these taxes was illegal, the Supreme Court having so decided. Notwithstanding we published the pith of this decision two weeks since, we have been asked about it at least a dozen times by parties who did not seem to understand it. Those from whom these taxes were improperly collected, are beginning to inquire about their money.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Mr. John Stewart, who resides on the edge of Davidson, was awakened from his sleep last Friday night, by hearing an unaccountable noise in his barn, and, upon going to the door, he saw two persons endeavoring to make away with bags of wheat. One was a colored man, and the other a colored woman. Immediately giving chase, notwithstanding his scanty raiment, he caught the woman, but the man managed to escape. The woman who is now in Davidson jail, stated that her accomplice was John Beckerdite, living near Waughtown, but all efforts to find such a person were fruitless.

TAX-COLLECTOR APPOINTED.—It will be remembered that Mr. David Loftin defeated Mr. J. A. Sowers last summer, for the Sheriffalty in Davidson county, by over 300 majority. By decision of the Supreme Court, however, Mr. Loftin was cheated out of his office, and Mr. Sowers holds over for two years longer against the declared wishes of the people. By virtue of the law which authorizes the appointment of tax-collectors in counties where they are desired, the County Commissioners of Davidson last week appointed Mr. Loftin to that position. Sheriff Sowers is thus relieved of a large portion of his onerous duties, for which he ought to be duly grateful. The tax-collector adds nothing to the expenses of the county, as he is paid by the commissions on the tax he collects, which commissions the Sheriff no longer gets.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The dwelling-house of James Payne, some miles below Salem, was destroyed by fire on yesterday week, with its entire contents. Mr. Payne, with his family, had gone to a sale, and had locked up the house, leaving in the fire-place a few embers. It is thought that the wind, which was very high, blew down the chimney and scattered these embers over the room. Nearly all Mr. P. possessed, including his corn and oats, was in the house, and nothing was saved but a bed-tick.

The sufferer is known as a worthy, hard-working man, and his misfortunes enlisted the sympathies of the entire community. His neighbors at once volunteered to assist him in putting up another house, and the people generally are contributing of their means to put him on his feet again.

MORE REVENUE TROUBLES.—The revenue officials have been getting after the Below's Creek people, but thus far their efforts seem to have resulted in water-hauls. On Monday last, another citizen was up before the Commissioner, but as there was no evidence against him whatever, he was discharged. We believe another examination is progressing as we write.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Kitty, the wife of Harry, the venerable and well-known ferryman at Hall's Ferry, on the Yadkin, died very suddenly last Sunday week. She was sitting in a chair, eating a cake, and was apparently as well as her age permitted her to be, when she sent a young girl a few steps from the door to see if the river was still rising. The latter was absent only some three or four minutes, and and when she returned, old Kitty was lying upon the floor, face downward, and stone dead.

The peach trees are in full bloom, and look beautifully. If nothing untoward happens, the fruit crop this year will be a good one.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—To-day, March 17th, is one of the high festivals of the Roman Church, and the favorite holiday of the Irish, it being the anniversary of the birth of their patron saint. The English celebrate the natal day of St. George, the Scotch that of St. Andrew, and the Welch that of St. David, but none of them display that enthusiasm which marks the commemoration of St. Patrick's Day by the children of the Green Isle. St. Patrick was a Scotchman by birth, and first visited Ireland when a boy and as a prisoner. Escaping thence, he traveled through Gaul and Italy, became a priest, and was commissioned by Pope Celestine to convert the Irish, a task which he immediately commenced and prosecuted with unexampled ardor. He wandered throughout the whole of Ireland, preaching everywhere to the barbarous people, whom he baptized in multitudes. Monkish annals, written long after his time, and popular tradition, attribute to him an immense number of miracles, most of which have no foundation in fact. He died in the year 432, at the good old age of 123 years. It will be remembered that St. Patrick flourished in the earlier and purer ages of the Christian Church, when the doctrines as taught by the apostles were as yet undefiled, when the emperors yet reigned in Rome, and long before the Papacy had grasped the temporal sceptre, and put forward the claims that led to its after power and subsequent decline.

The emblem worn by the Irish on St. Patrick's Day is the shamrock, which is a species of grass with three blades growing from one sheath or stalk. The popular legend relates that the saint made a very adroit use of the plant in his first preaching immediately after landing in Ireland. The people could not understand the doctrine of the Trinity, and believing that the saint was endeavoring to hoax them, they were about to ride him on a rail, or do some similar violence to his person; but St. Patrick plucked a shamrock growing by his side and illustrated the point by showing its three blades growing upon one stalk: whereupon the heathens were immediately convicted and became converts.

St. Patrick is said to have charmed all the snakes and noxious reptiles away from Ireland; but, though this is purely fabulous, it is certain that the Emerald Isle is not troubled with such things.

For some reason, the English Reformers left St. Patrick's name out of the calendar, though it is retained in that of the Lutheran and some other churches; however, King George the Third of England established an order of Knighthood in his honor, and there is little likelihood of the day ever being forgotten by the Irish people.

THE HENDERSON STABBING AFFAIR.—The case of Jenkins, who was charged with stabbing Col. W. F. Henderson, in Davidson, has been dismissed. Jenkins was arrested shortly after the occurrence, and put under bond to appear for examination on the following Wednesday. Some of the best men of the county were his sureties. On the day designated he appeared before the magistrate, but Col. Henderson kept away, not wishing to appear against him, so the justice turned the defendant loose. It is said that Col. Henderson remarked to a friend that he himself had commenced the fight, and he supposed the grand jury would find a true bill against him, in which event he would submit, and have no more fuss about it.

It seems that Jenkins, who is represented as a quiet, peaceable man, had been managing Col. Henderson's tanyard. For some reason the Col. had become dissatisfied with him, had discharged him, and had directed him to move off his property. In their final interview, the Col. talked very roughly to Jenkins, who retaliated by informing the Col. what he thought of him, and it was nothing complimentary. The Col. then seized a large pole, struck Jenkins twice and was making at him a third time, when Jenkins whipped out his barlow knife, gave his antagonist a cut some five inches long, in the abdomen, and bit him badly upon the arm. The Col. then retreated, jumped into his buggy, drove a couple of miles and met a doctor on the road who then and there sewed up the wound. The Col. never complained of the cut hurting him at all, though others considered it dangerous. He is either a hard knot, or is gifted with "mighty healing flesh," and we are glad that it has all turned out no worse.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—On Thursday of last week, a stranger who was evidently of foreign birth, was killed on the railroad between Thomasville and High Point, by the engine striking him as he was walking through a deep cut. Whilst it is thought he had plenty of time to evade the calamity, he made no effort to do so. The unfortunate man was at once put on the train, and carried to Barbee's hotel at High Point, where he expired a few moments after his arrival. He was a shoemaker, wholly without means, and had been to Thomasville to seek employment when his sad fate overtook him.—No one at High Point knows where he came from, or if he has a family or friends anywhere. To aid in his future identification Mr. Clark took the photograph of the deceased, and the citizens of the place contributed to his decent interment.

PISCATORIAL.—The moon is about to pass through Pisces, the fish constellation, but whether this has anything to do with the fishing mania which has seized upon some of our friends, we are not good enough astrologer to say. Nearly every evening, when the weather is favorable, or just after a good rain, those who find the hours hang idly upon their hands, wend their way to the banks of the creeks about town, and ply the seducing line with exemplary patience. According to old Isaak Walton, the prince of anglers, all recreations sink into insignificance in comparison with this, and if he had been living here, he would have sung:

Let me live quietly, and near the brink
Of Brushy Fork possess a squatting place,
Where I may see my cork, or feather, sink
With eager bite of catfish, perch, or dace;
And, from the town apart, profoundly think
How some men spend their time in grinding axes,
And other men spend theirs in paying taxes.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—On Wednesday evening, a young German reached this place, sad-looking, travel-worn and destitute.—His name is Friedrich Rieding; he is from Hesse Cassel, has not been long in America, and he tells in his imperfect English, the following story:

Some weeks ago he landed at Charleston, S. C., from Baltimore, with a pedler's pack of notions, &c., worth in all some $70 or $80,—all he possessed in the world.—He travelled through the State, towards the North Carolina line, and in a short time disposed of knick-nacks to the value of some $45. On Tuesday afternoon of last week, while on the road between Chester C. H., and Yorkville, he was suddenly halted by about a dozen negroes, armed with muskets, who jumped upon him from the bushes where they had been concealed, and threatened him with instant death if he made any outcry. They then took his pedler's pack from his shoulders and two stalwart negroes held him firmly in their grasp, while others searched his person.—They took from him every thing he possessed, turned him loose, and retreated to the woods.

The unfortunate young stranger is now endeavoring to make his way back to Baltimore, where he expects to find friends; but would be glad to obtain sufficient work to enable him to pay his expenses to that city. His story is corroborated by a gentleman from Virginia, now here, who was in Chester during the recent troubles there.

QUERY.—What is the reason no statement has been published in this county in regard to the apportionment of the School Fund, this winter, among the several townships of Forsyth? Other counties have published such statements. The taxpayers are not in favor of this "dark" way of doing business. They want light.

The citizens of Surry, in mass meeting assembled, have formally relieved Messrs. Cowles and Hampton, of the pledges they were required to give last summer that they would vote against a Convention Bill. Mr. Cowles has already acted upon his new instructions, and Mr. Hampton will do so at the proper time.

The rain fell in torrents again on last Sunday morning, but since then the weather has been mild and pleasant.

STATE ITEMS.

During the sudden squall on yesterday week, the sloop *Flash* was capsized in the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, and Mrs. Piver, a white woman, and her child, and Phœbe Gause, colored, with her child, were drowned. Several men who were on board saved themselves by clinging to the bottom of the upturned vessel, and finally succeeding in getting into the sloop's boat, which was floating astern. The victims were all drowned in the cabin.

A printer, named Lawrence, who had been employed in the office of the *Herald*, at Wadesboro, was found dead in a gully about two miles west of that place on the morning of the 8th inst. He had quit the *Herald* office of his own accord, expressing his intention of going to Salisbury, and it is supposed he fell into the gully during the night, and was drowned.

A band of Union League negroes, headed by the radical constable of Lumberton, Robeson county, disguised themselves in Ku-Klux fashion on Monday night of last week, and committed an assault on another colored man for merely adhering to the Conservative party. The scoundrels have been identified, and the whole thing will be investigated.

Henderson Oxendine, the Robeson county outlaw, who was captured on the 25th ult., has been speedily tried, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung to-day, March 17th. There was some difficulty in getting a jury, as most men had made up their minds to his guilt. A detachment of the United States soldiers, armed and uniformed, guarded the prisoner during the whole trial. The doomed man has made some terrible confessions.

A horrible crime has just come to light in Granville county. Several days ago, a negro woman named Mollie Palmer, and her brother, a boy of twelve, murdered the step-child of the former by tying its clothes over its head, and holding it in the fire until it was literally roasted to death. The murderers are in custody.

A negro man named Whitehead, and his wife, have been arrested in Northampton county, on a charge of atrocious murder on the person of the husband's daughter, by a former wife. The girl, only ten years of age, had been starved and barbarously beaten, and shortly after the affair came to the notice of the authorities, she died of her injuries.

All the prisoners, ten in number, confined in the Halifax county jail, made their escape on Wednesday night of last week, by breaking the locks and drawing the staples from the doors. Nine of the fugitives are colored, and one, a white man, was in custody for forgery and swindling.

Mr. Daniel McKenzie, an old and well known citizen of Moore county, was seriously, if not fatally injured some days since by being thrown from his buggy against a tree, his horse having become frightened.

The people of Moore, Chatham and Cumberland counties are going into the raising of tobacco on an extensive scale this year.

The dwelling and adjoining houses of Dr. G. C. Newby, in Chatham county accidentally took fire on the 1st inst., from sparks falling on the roof, and were destroyed, with much valuable furniture, papers, &c.

It is reported that Judge Settle has backed out at the 11th hour, and declined the mission to Peru, recently tendered him by Gen. Grant.

The Supreme Court has decided, in a case from Halifax, that the property of a county cannot be sold to satisfy a judgment.

The roses are blooming in the gardens of Wilmington.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

MARCH 8.—The National Guard resists the action of the Government for their disbandment. They have piled their arms on the boulevard, and gather together in groups with discontented and angry looks. With this exception, the city is tranquil.

MARCH 9.—The French Assembly is to remove from Bordeaux to Versailles, and the latter palace is now being fitted up for their reception.

Napoleon has addressed a communication to the President of the French Assembly, protesting against the action of that body in declaring that his dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. He adds that the Assembly was created only to make peace, and has exceeded its powers. The foundation of all public right is the voice of the people through the ballot-box. To that he is willing to bow, and to that alone.

A special despatch from Paris says that the National Guards are strongly entrenched, with thirty-one cannon, on the heights of Montmartre, awaiting the signal of their leaders to proclaim open revolution.

MARCH 10.—The revolutionists have erected immense barricades in the Rue de St. Pierre, and an attack is expected to-day.

Generals Ducrot, Chanzy and Faidherbe are working for the restoration of the Empire. Bonapartist meetings are numerous throughout the provinces.

The question as to what form of government shall rule France, will soon be submitted to the people.

MARCH 11.—Henri Rochefort, the notorious agitator and Red Republican is dead from heart disease.

Gen. Trochu, who commanded Paris during the seige, has become insane.

The National Guard still hold Montmartre, but they have surrendered their cannon upon the demand of Gen. Paladines.

A bloody riot occurred on Thursday, at Zurich, Switzerland, between the German citizens who were celebrating the victorious close of the war, and the French prisoners. The latter attacked the Germans, and severely injured several of them. Next day they were again attacked, and the German flag torn to pieces.—The Germans then attacked the prison where sixteen French officers were confined, but the prison guard, composed of Swiss soldiers, fired upon the mob, killing and wounding a number of innocent citizens who were in their houses on the opposite side of the street. Quiet is now restored.

MARCH 12.—The government is suppressing the Red Republican papers. Flourens, the noted agitator, with several others, has been condemned to death by a military court, for raising a riot in Paris in December last.

MARCH 13.—The revolutionists are still quiet, though a strong force of them retain possession of Montmartre, with a number of cannon.

MARCH 14.—The Germans in the provinces have prohibited the local officials from obeying the orders of the Government at Paris, until the terms of the peace treaty are fully carried out.

The Virginia Legislature has elected Hon. John W. Johnston, Conservative, to the U. S. Senate, by a majority on joint ballot, of 58.

Senator Blair, from Missouri, introduced into the U. S. Senate, on the 7th inst., a bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities from all the people of the Southern States.

The commission for examining the claims of Southern unionists for supplies furnished the United States army will hold an early session in Washington.

The difficulties between Italy and Tunis are settled. The latter government has agreed to all the demands of Italy.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church, Mr JOHN S. HAMPTON, formerly of Salisbury, to Miss MOLLIE A. JENKINS, only daughter of Thos. Jenkins, Esq., of Raleigh.

DIED,

At Haverstraw, N. Y., on the 12th inst., Mrs. CAROLINE S. GRIFFITH, m. n. Spach, formerly of this vicinity, aged 32 years 7 months and 5 days.

May we not think of thee as wearing,
That starlight crown of light, and bearing
Amid heaven's white and blissful band,
The fadeless palm-branch in thy hand,
And joining with a seraph's tongue,
In that new song the elders sang,
Ascribing to the blessed Giver,
Thanksgiving, love and praise forever.

In Greensboro, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. SARAH B. SLOAN, wife of Jas. Sloan, Esq., in the 64th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., March 17, 1871.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	15	@	16
Lard,	17	@	18
Pork,	9	@	00
Beef,	5	@	10
Veal,	5	@	8
Mutton,	6	@	8
Butter,	20	@	25
Flour,	3	@	3½
Eggs,	15		
Chop,			2
Bran,			1

Grain.			
Wheat,	1 10	@	1 25
Corn, (new)	90	@	00
" (old)	00	@	0 00
Rye,	85	@	90
Oats,	50	@	00
Peas,	85	@	90
Meal,	2½	@	3

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY GRAVES, MCDEARMON & LAW.

TOBACCO DEALERS.

DANVILLE, March 15.

Lugs—Common,	$3 00	to	$4 50
" Good,	5 00	to	7 00
" Bright Smokers,	6 00	to	12 00
" " " Extra,	12 00	to	20 00
Leaf—Common,	7 00	to	9 00
" Good,	9 00	to	14 00
" Fine Fillers,	20 00	to	30 00
Bright Wrappers—Medium,	12 00	to	20 00
" " Fine,	30 00	to	40 00
" " Fancy,	35 00	to	80 00

New York, March 13.—Cotton, 14¼ a 000; Flour, 7.00 a 7.50; Corn, 87 a 88; Gold, 111¼; Bonds, old 47, new 20.

Baltimore, March 13.—Cotton 13¾ a 13¾; Flour 5¼ a 7¼; Wheat, $1 60 a $2 00, Corn, white, 84 a 00, yellow, 82 a 83; Oats, 63 a 65; Bacon, 10 a 12; Whisky, 92 a 93.

Richmond, Mar. 13.—Wheat, $1 80 a $1 85. Corn 80 a 81. Oats 60.

Norfolk, Mar. 13.—Bacon, sides, 13¼ a 19; Corn 78 a 80. Flour $6 a $8.

Fayetteville, Mar. 15.—Bacon 12 a 15; Flour, $4 25 a $7 00; Corn $1 15; Oats, 75; Rye, $1; Wheat, $1 30; Lard, 18; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Charlotte, March 13.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour, 3¼ a 3 50; Wheat 1 00 a 1 25; Corn, 95; Oats, 65; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00.

Raleigh, March 15.—Corn $1 10; Oats 75 Flour 6 50 a 6 75; Bacon 13.

Salisbury, March 15.—Corn 85 a 90; Bacon, 12½ a 15; Flour, $6 00 a $6 25; Lard, 20; Salt, $2 60; Wheat, 90 00 a $1 00; Irish Potatoes, $1 00.

WM. P. GRAVES, THOS. R. MCDEARMON, WM. T. LAW.

Graves' Warehouse,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.,
FOR THE SALE OF
LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 sky-lights. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.
March 3, 1871—9-1y.

New Family Grocery!
J. P. LANDQUIST,
SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.
J. P. LANDQUIST.
March 3, 1871—9-3m.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.,
FOR SALE BY
S. T. MICKEY,
SALEM, N. C.
Salem, N. C., March 3, 9-2t

Smith's Shoe Store,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Great Inducements for Spring Trade, 1871.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, For Wholesale, At our "Boston Agency" in Charlotte.

S. P. SMITH & CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.

We guarantee to sell Boots and Shoes to Merchants at as low prices as can be had either in Baltimore or New York, and on as good terms to prompt paying customers, or we will forfeit $100 in every case of failure to duplicate their Bills.

We have made arrangements with Manufacturers by which we can offer their goods at the lowest wholesale prices by the Case or Dozen. Call and examine prices.

S. P. SMITH & CO.,
March 3, 1871—9-1m. Charlotte, N. C.

WASHING MACHINE FOR SALE.
Enquire at this Office.

Pictorial Almanacs,
Large and interesting, profusely illustrated, at half price,
At BLUM'S.

Christian Harmony.
A New supply of these popular Books at the BOOK STORE.

PAPER PACKAGES.
To be had for 25 cents, at the BOOK STORE.

HAND BOOK
FOR
COUNTY OFFICERS
CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

AT HALF PRICE.
Dollar Diaries at Fifty Cents
AT BLUM'S.

NEW GOODS
EVERY WEEK.
J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.
CALL and see BFST ASSORTMENT in this Market.
March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

"THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.
Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 17, 1871—7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY
SHOW CASES
and one Iron Safe,
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking
Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.
Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.
Gives universal satisfaction.
For sale by
J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.
Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of
Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.
In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by
J. L. FULKERSON.
Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.
Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,
for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE MALTESE COLLARS, CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

FOR SALE.
No. 1 White Lead!
A lot of the celebrated pure NASSAU WHITE LEAD
A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WASH STANDS AND TABLES.
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., May, 29, 1870.

Miscellaneous Books.
OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varied, a good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c. at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Post Office Building.

LOVERS OF TEA
WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH.
a beautiful article.
Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb.3–5tf.

If you wish a superior article of
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.
TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

JOHN WILSON. WM. WILSON.
WILSON & BROTHER,
GENERAL
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

REFER TO
H. Geiger & Co., No. 222 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wagner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21–6m.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!
ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.
Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.
No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.
For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates,
At the BOOK STORE.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT CATAWBA
GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and nervous, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated Pills, from the fact that sugar-coated pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

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HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspensia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulceration of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. Price $1 50 per bottle.

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HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brick-dust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weak nerves, trembling horror of disease, wakefulness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruption on the face, pallid countenance, universal lassitude of the muscular system, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, Syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to Ladies, the extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

O

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC. in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "poison" has by the use of "powerful astringents" been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract of Buchu for all affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED
ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates pimples, spots, scorbutic dryness, indurations of the cutaneous membrane, etc., dispels redness and incipient inflammation, hives, rash, moth patches, dryness of scalp or skin, frost bites, and all purposes for which salves and ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels; on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most superlative and congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, Safety and Efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a preservative and refresher of the complexion It is an excellent lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary organs, arising from habits of dissipation used in connection with the Extracts of Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price One Dollar per bottle.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergyman, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

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Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

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Lead Pencils.

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POCKET BOOKS, good & cheap. PAPER very W EIGHTS pretty.

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Universal Sharpener.

For Table Cutlery, Scissors, &c.—A good thing For sale at the BOOK-STORE

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THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

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NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—It removes superfluous hair in *five minutes* without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

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Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one reparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free, Sold by all Druggists,

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NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK.



PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

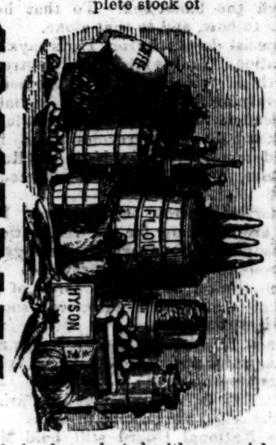
Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

R. A. JENKINS,
SALEM, N. C.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER
AND
DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends to his handsome and complete stock of

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which he has selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

I am agent for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.
48-tf.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!
STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!
Second Full Purchase since July.

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Corner of Main & Bank Street,
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
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TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions.
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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In addition to a full line of Prints, De Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. I. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of

SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain.
WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS,
BED BLANKETS, &c

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An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

DRUGS

The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

GAME COCK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

HATS.

The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

GRINDSTONES:

Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Berea Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES.
Bevel and Arch Top.

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Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

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The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

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of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

FRIES' GOODS:

Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market.—We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 1870-41-tf

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8 O'CLOCK.
11-4w.

AGENTS, MALE & FEMALE. { For fast selling *popular* subscription Books. Extra Inducements to all Agents. Information free, address American Book Co., 62 William Street, N. Y. 11-4w.

$10 MADE FROM 50 Cts!

Something urgently needed by everybody.—Call and see, or 12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cts., that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 11-4w.

$5 TO $10 A DAY!

Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our new 7 strand White Wire clothes Lines to last forever. Don't miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 75 William St., N. Y., or 16, Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 11-4w.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT, Jersey City, N. J. 11-w.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1.—Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. Patton, Treas., Springfield, Mass. 11-4w.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 11-4w

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A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

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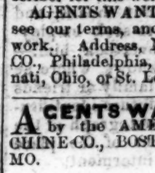
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Southern Piano
MANUFACTORY.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
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These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unprecedented preeminence*, which pronounces them unequalled. THEIR TONE combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale. THEIR TOUCH is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos. IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our NEW Improved *Overstrung Scale* and AGRAFFE TREBLE.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.

We have made arrangements for the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENCY for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
Sept. 9, '70-35-6m. *Baltimore, Md.*

THE TURBINE!



THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

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Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

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Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

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Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 7½ A. M.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protection against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear. *Singers and Public Speakers* find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is wholly harmless to the patient. The number and importance of the cures in the agueish districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Dissatisfied persons, either residing in or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *Ague Cure* only.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.